THE ARMY.

Annual Report of Secretary Belknap.

Operations of the War Department for 1870.

Mr. PRESIDENT-In orde that the expenditures of the War Dejartment for muitary purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, may be clearly understood, and the extent of the demands made on the department may be realized, a statement of the military for e of the nation is necessary to the commeacement of this report. The late-t returns, submitted in the report of the General of the Army, show the regular army to be composed of 2,438 officers and 34,570 enlisted men, \$1,178 of whom compose the ten regiments of cavalry, the five regiments of artillery and the twenty-five regiments of infantry, the remaining 3,193 being engineer troops, recruiting detachments, and others not enumerated among troops of the line. These men are stationed in lorty-two States and Territories, at 203 organized military posts. The establishment of new posts as settlements advance is constantly rendered neces-sary, and the expense of providing temporary shelter in inciement regions of the country is unavoidably great. During the past year nearly one hundred and fifty buildings for barracks, hospitals and storehouses have been ordered to be creeted.

Scattered as our posts are over so large an extent territory-all of them rendered necessary, and many of them in comparatively remote regionsthe expend tures for transportation must continue great, although the reduction in this item alone in the past year was over \$1,000,000. While the distant locations of so many of them made an increase of expenditure in the erection of barracks and quarters and the other requirements of new posts un-avoidable, and the movement of troops from point to point, especially in the Southern States, has added largely to the disbur ements for transportation, still an examination of the figures below given will exhibit the fact that, notwithstanding the causes mentioned as tending against economy, the

July 12, 1870.

The total estimate of military appropriations fof July 12, 1870.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 31, 1872, 18 221, 383, 383, a requestion below the extenditures of the next discal year of \$3,518,530, and below the last appropriation or \$8,551,530, and below the last appropriation or \$8,561,550. Of this estimate for the next discal year the sum of \$1,062,725 is also necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years. These figures, there are, present clearly and plainly the amounts between the proper real plants of the analysis of the proper years. These figures, there are been carefully scrutanized, and notwitistanthing the prohibition of the use of unexpended belances of former appropriations has deprived the department of any fund to be used, as in former years, when in cases of energency the amounts appropriated were insufficient for its purposes, still these estimates have been reduced on close esteulation to the lowest sum required by the wants of the service and a failure to appropriate the amount asked wonta result in great embarrassment to the public interest.

The estimates of the chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbers, public but dings and grounds, and Washington Aquedict, are automated separately as presented by that officer:—
Portifications and other works of detence, \$3,600,200

officer:—
Fortifications and other works of detence. \$3,093,200
Respectively. 8,842,450

Of these amounts no revision has been made by me, but they are submitted for the consideration of Congress and for such action as may be deemed ad-

with an army scattered over so large an extent

former years.
The transportation of clerks by officers of the staff departments was prohibited, except on special order from the department, cambrous and lengthy returns of property, which during the war were made monthly for obvious reasons, are now made quarterly, thus reducing the number of a vact army of clerks, the result of whose labors was only to encumber the desks of the department at Washington with accounts which could not be examined and of which a quarterly examination would answer all purposes. General callears were required to limit the number of their inspection tours, and were restricted to the selection of one officer to accompany them, instead of an entire stat. Surplus draught animals of the Quartermaster's Department to the number of 6,345 were soid, producing 2.45,131; useless depots were broken up and a reduction of 1,035 in the number of cryll employes was made, thereby edgeting a saving in salaries of \$774.572 per annum. Experience shows that a further reduction in both the number of employes and of draught animals can be borne without dertinent to the service, and will consequently be made. In the cines of New York and Brooklyn reas were being paid for buildings or army uses at the rate of \$55,500 per annum. To lesses this expenditure a large estoreness, at a mode-

scandard by the act of July 15, 1-70—and in the invanitual recreating will be continued only on a scale rendered necessary by casagaines.

On July 1, 1509, the number of officers in service was 2,746, increased y the appointment during the year of six post enap-ains and fifty-eight graduates of West i out, making in all 2,810. The namber of officers in service on November 16, 1870, was 2,481, a real clion of 329. On November 30 the number of supernumerary officers or of those in excess of the standard prescribed by law, was 211.

By the act of July 15, 1870, providing for the reduction of the army, the extent of the retred list was increased, a shority was given to the President to discharge at his discretion, with one year's pay, officers we of flight apply therefor, and to transfer officers of the line to the list of supernumeraries; the Secretary of War was directed to constitute a board for the exaciliarition of the cases of officers reported by department commanders as unitified the proper discharge of their duties, and it was also enacted that all supernumerary officers remaining after the 1st of January, 1871, should be honorately mustered out of the service, with one year's pay and allowances. Preparations for carrying out the provisions of that act are being made as rapidly as possible. The board referred to is now in session, taxing under consideration the cases which have been received from the retring beautist, organized under the act. It will be the e-deavor of the Papartment act of exercise discretion and judgment in the recommendations it may make as to the discharge of spernumeraries, and by the exercise of due regard for the military record and personal fluxes of those recommended for transfer or refer tous, to avoid impustice, and by a fair examination of cach case to aid in a just and impartial enforcement of the inw.

As many or the officers who will, of necessity, be mustered out by operation of them in the war of the robellion, and some in the war with the war of the By the act of July 16, 1870, providing for the reduction of the army, the extent of the reduction of the army, the extent of the related list was increased, a thority was given to the President to discharge at his discretion, with one year's pay, others were filled in the case of the filled to transfer oil of the case of officers of the line to the last or supernumeraries; the Becretary of War was directed to constitute a board for the extandination of the cases of officers reported by department commanders as unit for the proper discharge of their duties, and it was also enacted that all supernumerary officers remaining after the 18t of January, 1871, should be honorably nustered out of the service, with one year's pay and allowances, officers remaining ander consideration tae cases which have been reported for its action, and reports have been received from the retirms boards, organized under the act. It will be the e-deavor of the begantment to exertise of supernumeraries, and by the exercise of due regard for the military received and personnal fluxes of those received from the retirms boards, or supernumeraries, and by the exercise of due regard for the military received and personnal fluxes of those received from the relative of the personnal fluxes of those received mended for transfer or role thon, to avoid innition, and suspen to the officers who will, of necessity, be military received and personnal fluxes of those received in the service in the field—some of them in the war of the relative to those defences.

The board of the personnal fluxes of those received the requirement of the first of the paints in the war of the relative to the officers who will, of necessity, be military received and personnal fluxes of those received in the received of the personnal fluxes of those received to the officers who will not necessary be a supernomental to the officers of engineers and the first of the paints of the first of the pain

of cavalry, artillery and infantry might be filled by such supernumerary officers, with due regard to rank and filmess, those remaining supernumerary aiter July 1, 1871, to be mastered out with one year's

pay.

I recommend the adoption of this course. It will
go far toward preventing the injustice which it is so
difficult to avoid, and will to a great extent, dispense with the ne essity for ording from the service, with seeming ingratuate many gailant men.
During the past year diffy-eight coders of the Miltary Acaneny have been graduated and appelated
second neutenants is the army, seventeen have been
Gestlarged for marked deficiency in conduct or
studies, six have resigned, one has deserted and four
have been admitted, and the corps as present nombers 228 menners, divisied, for purposes of study
and scientific instruction, into four classes, and
organized for military instruction, duty and disciline into a battalion officered from among tueuselves.

the into a battalion officered from among themselves.

Within the next four years some 200 educated office s can be supplied to the army, equal in professional attainments to the requirements of any mintary organization upon officers of their grade. Gratifying reports of the welfare and progress of the Academy are presented ooth by the inspector and the Board of Vistors.

Hopes are entersained that the increasing labors of the Corps of Engineers, in coancetion with the internal and foreign commerce of the country, and the necessity of employing civil engineers. Will induce a tepech of the existing law promotions appointments and promotions in the corps, and thus restore to the cadets an incentive to exertion of which they have tately been deprived.

The estimates for increasing the supply of water, opening and repairing roads, improving the drift ground and for the new office battaing are particularly recommended.

A personal visit to West Point in June last afforded satisfactory evidence of the high state of discipling and the comprehence of the high state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of discipline and the comprehence of the dight state of the comprehence

A personal visit to West Point in June last afforded satisfactory evaluace of the high state of discipline and the comprehensive judgment which characterizes the management of the Academy. A thorough inspection disclosed some defects and exhibited some matters of detail in which changes were desirable, but its well carried character as a military school is fully sustained. The act of Congress passed at its last session, placing the professors, in respect to retirement from active service, on the same footing as officers of the army, is regarded as a just prevision, giving those gentlemen whose lives have been spent in the daily performance of arduous duties, an opportunity for rest, with liberal pay, when the enciency of the corps requires their retirement.

tirement.
But intle progress has been made by the railway But intic progress has been made by the railway companies to settling the debts contracted by them at the close of the war by the purchase of the material of the mintary railroads. The total debt remaining due and unpaid on June 30, 1870, was \$6,012,106 97, principally owing from Southwestern companies. Their payments during the year amounted to the sum of \$305.82, 45, but owing to the amount of interest the entire reduction was only \$55,118 04. Action by Congress in their relief has been sought by some of the reads, while suits have in some cases been instituted against those defautting.

In the matter of transportation, the Pacific Rail-

war to the more economical and thritty system of completion of the times of railroad to benver have enabled the degarment to obtain the em many the transportation of clerks by officers of the staff emoded the department to cotain the ein many of the supplies for those sections, and it is evident that the tran portation now necessary from ocean to eccan will soon cease. During the year 18-9-70 large quantities of supplies were furnished for the indian Department, for Indians on reservations on the upper alissour river and in the Indian Territory. The expenses thereby meatred, amounting to \$1,600,020, are to be refunded and bits therefor are being prepared for presentation to the Indian Department.

The sams appropriated by Congress at its last Session for temporary relief of the poor and destinate

ing to \$1,000,000, are to be refunded and othis therefor are being prepared for presentation to the Indian Department.

The same appropriated by Congress at its last session for temporary reflet of the poor and destinate in the District of Columbia were expended in the parchase of food, that and clothing. These surprise were distributed only on the recommendation of the Washington Association, or the Indiastrial Home School, in such quantities as were necessary to prevent actual suffering. Efforts were made to induce those seeking and to procure labor, and when ascarred at a distance they were rationed to their destination. In an cases the supplies were purchased from the lowest bidder, or at the cheapest market price.

The number of rations issued was 557, 75, at a cost of \$20,308. Coal, wood and coke were issued amounting to \$4,400, and clothing amounting to \$310. The total sum disbursed was \$20,577, leaving a balance of \$4,400, and clothing amounting to \$310. The total sum disbursed was \$20,577, leaving a balance of \$4,400, and clothing amounting to \$310. The total sum disbursed was \$20,577, leaving a balance of \$4,000 and commissioned medical officers for duty with the troops on June 30, 1870, was 147. There were 217 military posts, oesides many cetacliments, each requiring the service s of a midical officer, hence contract surgeons were employed, the number of regular medical officers of a midical officer, hence contract surgeons were employed the number of regular medical officers of the service, the employment of contract sing one must continue should the existency and presiphness. The present number of paymasters is fifty-six, the number authorized by law of July 28, 1804, is sixty, 8tt no vacancies can be filled. A necessity for the employment of a number of contract sing one must continue should the existence of so many mintary posts and the distribution of regiments over so great an extent of country. While the reduction of the army duals and the distribution of regiments over so great as extent of c

tary surveys, and has been occasionally called upon for infantry service in enforcing the revenue laws, which service has been done with enteriency.

The river and harbor surveys and works have been conducted with energy; satisancory progress, has been made, and active operations are going on, except at some points on the duil coast, where the prevalence of yellow lever has temporarily suspended field labor. The reports upon each of the submitted as soon as received. The report of the Case of Engineers exhibits in detail an invessary information upon the progress of these works.

Action has been taken as follows in connection with certain acts and resolutions passed at the last session of Congress;—in accordance with the act of February 2, 1-70, an edicer has been detailed to superintend the survey and examination of the Witners of the proposed bridge from Portland to the east bank of the river, that no report has yet neen received. The question of the 1 cation an construction of the progress to has been detailed to Canada, is still under consideration by a board of cagnituders, and more detailed and extended surveys are in progress. No pian and drawings of the bridge across the Atkanass river at Little Roc, with mab showing its location, as requir duy the act of July 1, 1870, has yet been furnished by the Citizens' Bridge Company, and no action has, therefore, been taken by the department in this matter. The treen bay and Mississippi Canal Company not having field a satisfactory agreement in writing to grant and convey to the Enited states the property and fran chiese mentioned in section two of the act of July 7, 1870, for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fax rivers, the amount appropriated by the act of July 15, 18.0, 2100, 300, for the improvement of the Wisconsin river, has not become available. The officer in charge of the improvement of the widening and deepening the ship canni in the Patapse rivers and Canadon. The course of the

companies. Their payments during the year monomical to the sain of pass, 22.4, but what it is an an expectation of the sain and the pass. The proposal control of the pass and the pass are progressed in the matter of transportation, the Pacific Rational Control of the pass and the pass and the pass are pushed to the proposal control of the pass and the pass are pushed to the pass are passed to be available when the pass are passed to be available when the pass are passed to be available when the passed to t

in time of war -acquainted with the use of the best arms the government armories can offer. Our security as a nation can, in lieu of a large standing army, be maintained by the ability which will thus be given us of putting promptly on a war footing a formidable force.

Under various joint resolutions passed at the last session of Congress 225 pieces of condemned ordinance were donated to soluters' cemeteries, in addition to a large indefinite amount for monuments.

ments.

The duties imposed upon the War Department by the enaciment of Congress providing for the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal have been discharged under the management of the Chief Signal Onler. A number of observers, carefully chosen, have been entisted, instructed in their duties, examined as to their qualifications, provided with instruments and sent to the stations which have, on consultation with the best authorities, been selected. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union, the international and the North-wistern thegraph companies for the transmission of reports, and an organization of telegraph lines effected, by which it is noped unusual system and rapidity will be attained. The transmission of reports on this plan commenced on November 1, 1870, and the widest publicity is given them through the press by bulletins, and, as time permits, the necessary arrangements will be extended by maps and other methods. Tals work is without precedent in this country, and it is necessary that each step should be well studied and devised before execution. Assistance from scientific men and institutions here and in Europe has been generously accorded, and chambers of commerce, boards of trade and commercial associations throughout the United States have given encouraging co-operation. Mintary organitation and control secures a promptuses and thoroughness in the execution of this work perhaps not otherwise attainable. It is asked that proper provision be made by Congress for a service involving such extended responsibilities. The experience of the coming year will abord some practical tests of the benefits which are expected to result from this important undertaking. Its excendion this ran has been yery satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that the systematic means adopted to carry out this wise legitation of Congress will result in benefits to commerce which will amply justify an appropriation adequate to its accomplishment. ments.
The duties imposed upon the War Department by

Justiny an appropriation adequate to its accomplishment.

The act relative to expenses incurred by the Territory of Montana for the suppression of Indian hostifities has been carried out by having a complete examination of papers, vouchers and evidence made by an office of the army who visited Montana for that purpose. A report will be submitted to Congress thereon during the ensuing session, and a small appropriation asked to defray the expense unavoidably incurred in the examination.

The act setting apart a portion of Fort Saeling military reservation for a permanent military post, an a the settlement of all claims in relation thereto, has been carried out by having the location and the facts concerning the claims referred to examined by a board of onliers, who made a r port recommiding a settlement, which settlement was concurred in by myself and accepted by the craimants.

The annual report of the general of the army, with accompanying reports of the emmanders of military divisions and d partments, is submitted herewith, and attention is invited to its various recommendations.

Since my last report no changes have been made

tary divisions and d partments, is submitted herewith, and attention is invited to his various recommendations.

Since my last report no changes have been made
in e-mininders of military divisions. excepting in
that of the Pacific, caused by the death of Major
General George it. Homas, which occurred in May
last. In bis decesse the army has sustained a severe
loss. He was a soldier or sond attainments, of honorable action, of low words, but of many heroic
deeds, His life is a part of the history of the army.
The military division of the Pacific is now commanded by Major General John M. schofleid.

The operations of the army during the year have
been chierly confined to the assistance of the civil
authorities in carrying out the laws and in the suppression of Indian depredations. I would again ask
consideration to the matter of incursions of indians
from the secute site of the tito Grande, which seems to
constitute a systematic business, on y to be broken
up by co-operation on the part of the Mexican
authorities. Pursuit by our troops stop at the border, while our citizens can pass into Mexico and
witness the saie of their animals recently stolen.

A system of general regulations for the admitistration of the affairs of the army, as preserribed by
section twenty of the act of July 15, 1870, is being
prepared and will be presented to Congress at its
coning session. It is a work which requires much
later and studious care, but it is beject that it may
be submitted in tume for full consideration by Congress.

The slow, tedious and cumbersome system of clerical administration in the various bireaus of the

department retarded business to such an extent that, for the purpose of devising some pian which would expedite its transaction, a bourd was organized, composed of two efficers of the staff curps and a civilian cierk, for an examination of the subject. They gave the matter thorough and exhaustive actention, which resulted in the report of a plan which has been approved and which will go into operation on January 1, 1871. It is confidently believed that the result will be satisfactory, lastening forward the work of the different bureaus, doing away wit; the necessity for increased clerical force and giving satisfaction to that large number of persons who have business with the department, which will be hastened to conclusion by a change which is radical and which the interest of all connected with this branch of the puble service has so long demanded. In connection with this subject it is near stated that during the month of September many changes were made in reductions and removals in the electical force which are resulted in increased efficiency. The different bureaus of the War Department, now scattered in many localities in Washington, at a distance from each other should be concentrated in one building. At the last session of congress measures looking to this end were presented and discussed, but failed of enginemat, records of meal-calable value to the government, exposed to fire in buildings easily destroyed, are in constant danger, and cannot be stored away on account of the necessity for their daily use in the current business of the department. The loss of the records of any one of these bureaus from this cause would be a great calamity, and their preservation thus far may be considered providential. By the distance which separates these buildings from each other great delay is caused to public business and great inconventence to those interests which require prompt attention. The present system of hiring separate offices is an expensive one, as a yearly rental of over 55,000 is paid for those used, t

eral of the Army. Mine of the bureaus are located elsewhere,
By joint resolution of Congress of July 27, 1868, the Secretary of War was required to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication the official documents relating to the rebellion and the operations of the army during the war, and to suboint a tinn of said publication and estimates of cost o Congress at us then next session, the person so appointed to receive a compensation of \$2,500 per animal for two years. In accordance therewith an appointment for the purpose indicated was made by from E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, but he acceptance was filed and no further action taken. The provise that payment should cease in two years after the passage of the acc renders an appointment under that legislation impracticable. I is earnessly asked that Congress, at its next seasion, will revive this legislation and authorize the Secretary of War to make the appointment. It is very desirable that action of this king be taken without delay. The reasons suggesting the great value of this national wark new with very desirable that action of this kind be taken with out delay. The rea-ons suggesting the great value of this national work need not be stated; for, with-out argument, they commend themselves to the con-sideration of every citizen.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN SPY.

Execution of Nicholas Schull by the French Soldiers.

His Parentage, Education, Naturalization in America and Habits-Service to King William-Arrest and Sentence-How the Capture of Weissenburg and Forbach Were Brought About-The "Supreme Moment"-Shot to Death.

(Metz (Nov. 14) correspondence of London Times.)

To begule the tedium of a winter evening in the cabaret of the dreary uttle village of Gravelotte I have sat down to relate one of the tragic incidents of the war, the full details of which may not have reached English readers. The brief allusion in the German papers and the curt notices of his execution to which the newspapers of Metz limited themselves roused my curiosity, and on making inquiries I learned that a broadsheet had been published directly after his death which had disappeared immediately. The papers had denounced it as preserving the memory of a traitor, there had been some growts over it in milltary quarters, and it bad vanished. The publisher had no copies; they had been sent across the Luxembarg frontier: he had no file copy to let me look at. No bookseller had it, everybody had seen it, but nobody had got it. It had become as rare and irretrievable as an old black letter ballad. The mystery was absurd and piqued me. I had chanced to make the acquaintance of a French gentieman of English extraction, and, naming the matter to bim, he replied, "I am a friend of the Protestant pastor who attended his last hours. I will take you to him, and he will give you all the information in his power." We went and found him at home. "I am just engaged," he remarked, "in sending off to I named the broadsneet. "That will give you all the authentic details; it is the production of a writer on the Paris press. He brought it to me, and I corrected it, adding what I knew and the narrative of ses hast hours." "But I have tried all over Metz to get it, and cannot." "I think I have a copy, and if so I will lend it to you." He did so, and kindly added some slight corrections.

added some slight corrections.

BIOGRAPHY.

In the sentence of death read out to him the instant before its execution, Nicholas Schul 1 is described as a mative of Hungary, son of the late Francis and of Judene, Baroness de Dege mann, born on the sta of December, 1829, at St. Peter's, in the kingdom of Austria. At the time of his arrest his place of residence was Hedelberg, the had received a scientific education, and was distinguished in his profession of engineering.

IN AMERICA AND MEXICO.

He had travelled in America, and and naturalized there. He must also have practised his profession in Mexico, for he had been made by the Emperor Maximilian Chevaller of the Order of Gundaloupe, But his youth had been irregular, and he had contracted expensive habits; its was resites, ambitions, and, as the pastor described him to me, a cite monté. The world was too natrow for a man of his capacity and aspirations, he remarked in prison. He had an adventurous, intriguing, and clous temperament; was of talt figure, line hands and feet, mandous in his dress and personal tustes, a gourmand.

DRESS.

perament; was of talt figure, the hands and feet, rastidious in his dress and personal tastes, a gourmand.

DRESS.

He wore his hair dong and flowing behind, had a long beard, while his sunked check bones and carriage gave him a resembance to an American gentieman. The brown Scotch plaid, flung across his shoulders, and the large black Tyrolese hat which he wore, complete the externals of a figure which, with its air of reserve and reverie, must have attracted notice even in a crowd.

SPY SERVICE—TRAGIC RESULTS.

On the 19th of last July Schull presented himself at Strasbourg and sought an audience from General Ducrot, the Governor of the city, and represented that he lived upon the Rhine fronter, at a canval point of strateg-tiest importance, and from his position and standing was in infimace relations with some of the chiefs of the German armies. He represented that he hated Pressal as the tyrant of Germany, and desired to aid in the destruction of its detestable influence. He wound up by offering to act as say upon the movements of its froops and to report them to France. General Ducrot distented to his proposals, an agreement was made, and Schull walked out of his bareau with an advance of 1,000f. In his pocket.

To snow that he was carning his money, on the 26th of July he bought to Ger eral Ducrot some trining reports, and was rewarded with a furriner subvention. He returned across the thine, But what had he done first V writes his Farts trographer—"He had passed through and inspected the army of McManon, he had noticed the distribution of the troops, the weak points along the line. He bettayed us, he soid us, he caused us to be beaten at Weissenburg, at Reichsheimen and Lacr at Forbach—a three defeat for our arms. Schull had sold himse a target a tall gentleman, of a car-

an our tr.cks."

ARREST.
On the 11th of Angust a tall gentleman, of a carriage somewhat slight, stepped out o. a rankway train at the station of Metz. He was about lorty years cid, of blonde camplexion and hair, with every external of a gentleman, and who, with gold every lasses upon nose, had, despite his lotty manner, a certain something suspicious in his looss, it awoke the susceptibility of our "mailcious gensdarmes."

larmes."

One of them stepped forward and tapped him on he shoulder. The crisis was tragic. Scauli played havered of anderthy. the shoulder. The crisis was tragic. Scauli played a hazard of audacity. "What! place a hand on the shirt collar of an American citizens?"

"What! place a hand on the shirt collar of an American citizen!"

"That!'s good, that's clever!" replied the genderme, an Alsatian; "but you'll explain all this elsewhere if you please,"

Schull was carred out to prison. They scarched him carefully and disco ered upon him a small document which proved his death warrant. It was a German safe ronduct and ran as follows:—

MAYENER, August 6, 1870.

The bearer of the present, the Seigneur Schult-Pegelmann, is authorized to say within the advanced lines of our armies. The roval commanders are invited to offer no obstacle in this respect.

Besides this, they found upon Schull, in a secret pocket, a gold medal of king Wilham, a medal which his niographer says "Scanil admitted to be a token between the Prussian speet." He nied also a passport with figures proof. In admitted to be a token between the Prussian speet." He nied also a passport with figures proof. In with the Germans, Leczinski being the cher de victar major of Gene, al Bayer, of the Baden besieg in army.

Count Martial—beach.

Cross-examined, Schull made tergiver-sations and admissions which he atterwards retracted, and insided by offering to bettay prussa, and o reveal the secrets of "ins Irlend" Letzuski. He was condemned by the court martial which sat upon him, and pleaded for incred in the name of his little

children. His appeal was rejected. Taken back to prison to propare for his fate to fell tuck upon his habits of comfort and enjoyment. He had plenty of money to induige, his tastes. He was ateat, full of reveries, his thoughts traversing spheres utrerly beyond the comprehension of the gendarmes who watched him. He was not treated as a vulgar crim-nal. Up to the arest moment in minimals of anti-

of reveries, his thoughts traversing spheres uticely beyond the comprehension of the gendarmes who watched him. He was not treated as a vulgar criminal. Up to the arest moment he maintained a fastidious care for his personal appearance.

RELIGION—PREPARATION.

The Processinit chaplain he had summoned was in constant attendance upon him. Twenty-four hours before his death he sent for him. "I want to talk with you confidentially upon the things of religion; I want vou to bring me its succer, its constitutions; I wish to receive the communion, in order that God may aid me in the crossing of that passare which I may have to make perhaps." The pastor knatened to assure him "This is no moment for illusions; there is no hope for you in this world." For a few minutes Schult collapsed, the pustor sait in silence, Schuli recovered himself, and from that moment henceforward became a man. He toud the eftery of his past early fraitnes; he admitted that his premature death rangle to a merited explation for a lite of sins. "It would be a miracle of God for me to repair them otherwise. As for this crime of treason with which they charge me, I have not committed it." Next day he received the commandion. At his request the pastor brough him three copies of the New Testament, on the Hyleaves of which schull wrote to his wife and two little children words of the most touching adieu, blotted with his tears.

He made his will, bequeathing to his family his clothes, his plaid; he requested that his bedy might be decently interred; he estimated at 200f. the cost of his diet during his imprisonment; there remained 755f. for his unereal, and he asked that a stone might be placed upon his remains. He wick and the relates to his wife, to his children.

Now and hence he was casm, firm. Taking his pastor's hand, be said, "I have not becayed France; I am innocent, Why, I wrote to them announcing that I was coming to Mez. I am assonished that my judges have passed over this." It was Salarday would ynear the supplementation.

that I was coming to Metz. I am assonished that my judges have passed over this." It was Saturday event g. He supped as usual, leaving a little uncaten.

Sunday morning, August 28, at a quarter past five, the concierge awoke him, saying, "Arise, dress; the hour has come." He got up instantly and put on his clotnes. By this time the p. stor had arrived. He had asked him the night before to come and sustain him by his presence. He reached out his hand, exclaiming, "Ai, thank you; so the last hour has come; I am ready." The captain of the liting party entered his room, and seeing his coat was not on, said, "quick! quick! mink haste; where is the priest? Let us start, let us start." "But," replied the pastor, "H is no time yet," The concerce interposed, "Cofee is making for him, but It has not boiled." "Oh, enough; let us start. He won't take it." And they quited the commber, Sciual hastily swallowing the remains of the last night's meal. As he let he expressed his thanks to his guards for their past kindness, and gathered up als papers, which he confided to his pastor. Finging his piala across his shootleers he descended the starcasse. He had an idea that he could write a last lew words in the bureau below, out as he reached the bottom of the stairs the prison doors were flung open and he saw that all was ready. The capitan led; he followed. The time and the hour were known in the city, and a crowd had gathered at the prison doors. The price of execution was appointed in the fosse of the citadel at some distance.

As he passed the prison gates he raised his head and threw an erect and scrutinizing glance on every side—an act which from that moment dominated the crowd. He was pale, but cold, him and even more cursons on every inclination from the citadel passe; it is wet and maishy, and, true to his fastility out his hasting at his last nonent. Schull marches on tiptoe, but firmly. At this point the crowd are driven back and, not allowed to descend the fosse, they look on from above.

The PLACE.

"Halt?" cries the

"Parton," remarks the pastor, "we have still ten minutes to live."

IN POSITION.

The officer arrives; they place Schull in position; he requests they will not bandage his eyes. "That," repnes the captain, "is de request." It is do e; a handscreiner is asked for; Schull takes out his white bandscreiner and hands it over; he kneeds on his right knee, and supports himmed by extending his left; at the same instant he grasps the pastor's hand and, smiling, exclaims, "thank you; farewell." He crosses his hands, alt is ready; the legal official in uniform advances and ready the legal official in uniform advances and ready the sentence. Schull has instead, his hand locked in that of the pastor.

The supreme moment has come; the latter ints from the shounders of Schull his pland, and removes his hat.

the shounders of schull his plaid, and removes his hat.

"FIRE"—DEAD.

It is usual in these executions to command the movements by signs; but the capain cries in a loud voice, "Make ready—present—fire!" Instantly, as if struck with a thunderbolt. Schalbleaps back, the backage dies off his eyes, he hals—a corpse. He has been riddled with baits, but there is a convolvive twatching in the left leg, and a singrant, piacing his ride to alse ar, fires. It was quite needless.

At the last instant, just before the word "fire," Schuil had turned to the officers and said, "Gentlemen, faddress myself to French officers, who do not listen to the voice of vengence. I ask that I may be desently interred." "Wherefore? As an extreme indulgence, yes," was the reply.

The corpse was carried to the cemetery on that dreary flat, the Isle Chambriere. There, outside the resting place of Christians is a side gate forming a half circle and against the lateral wall of this gate the corpse was laid, clad in his habitments. The grave is dug under the shouls of the soldiers of the camp adjoining, and there lies buried the spy of the Army of the Rhine.

The Moral.

As I write this tragic story I am filled with the

As I write this tragic story I am filled with the deepest sorrow and pity for a man so capatic of a better decliny. He died asserting his innoceance to the last of the crime of treason. France has not the secret, but Germany may have it. I believe he was cove ous of the money and of self-importance rather than a traitor, designing to levy blackmall on both, but not to betray seriously efficer, and that he has perished unmappily, unlike many double dialets who make a great figure in history, both in French and English annais, and who died peacethly in their beas, full of honors and in the odor of respectability. I have heard through third parties the private opinion of the chaplain, but it is formed from personal impressions, and from no facts beyond what appear in this narrative. I may say, in conclusion, that this relation is abridged from a closely printed broadsheet, the ordinary size of English dail, payers. It appears to have been suppressed owing to that paroxysm of the spy fever which raged in Metz after the first disasters of the wir. One of the consequences of the capiculation was the seiting at liberty of 173 prisoners in Metz charged with espionage, and saved by confinement from a worse into a time in a first charged in Metz, but two have been short at Thiony, le—one a Catholic, the other a Protestant. I learn this from the authority of a clergyman who attended the latter to his execution. As I write this tragic story I am filled with the

Success of the Quaker Agency System

Over a Million Saved.

(From the St. Paul Press, Dec. 6.)

The new Indian policy mangurated by the present administration is no longer to be regarded as a doubtful experiment. Its merits have already become recognized and its success is assured. Under the quaker agency system appropriations have been honestly expended and on the new policy expended and on the new policy among the indians to settle on lands and adopt the nabits of civilization is increasing, and everything goes to show that the theory of those who originated the new policy is well founded.

Had the republican part, done nothing more than rescue our indian adats if now the errors and rascality that have heretolore characterized their management it would deserve the gratitude of the country. The central ideas of the present policy are to break up the tribal relations and bring the civilizing agencies provided by government to bear directly upon the individual. By 10 longer treating the tribes as actions, the endess dimenties flowing from treaties and their violation are avoided, and that personal responsibility is brought about which is so essential to hadividual growth in civilization, the Indian is emancipated from the absolute influence of the chies and taught the duries and responsibilities of the free and independent cutzen. These results are gradually, but surely, being accomplished by the agencies now in operation.

The New Lighthouse at Portsmoun, N. H.—
The lighthouse on Whale's Back, at the entrance to Portsmouth mithor, will be one of the fluest on the coast. The granite pier erected in 1520, on which the lighthouse tower how stands, had become so much injured by the neavy seas to which it is constantly exposed that Congress, by act of 15th July, 1570, granied an appropriation of \$70,900 for a new tower, which will be planted on the real hear the old pier. The position is one of the mess difficult to work upon on the coast, as the fock is covered by the waves, except at low water and is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic. The new structure will be a masonry tower, sold, to a height of twenty feet above low water mark, and the blocks of granite, which will form a lacing for the interior mass of concrete, will be tied together by doverant joints. The diameter of the tower at the base will be twenty-seven feet, and the height of the faces plane above the sea will be sixty-eight feet. The sur-ace of the rock is now being prepared for the foundation; but as the work can only be carried on at low water the progress is necessarily slow.

GLOPHING.

AT 433 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY. Intit and initieth strotts—Ladies and gestlemen will ned the fair and house dealer. B. MINTZ, to whom they can dispose of their cast of Clothing, Carpots, Jewiery at the toliowing prices:—From \$10 to \$50 for sits dreases. \$3 to \$15 for colors, \$2 to \$5 for pauts. Please call or address it. MINTZ, \$32 Fourth avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S 51 THIRD AVENCE, NEAR Teath street (normerly 253 Howery), baties and gentie-men can obtain the highest value for Cast Off. Cotaing, Gar-pets, ac., by calling or madressine. Ladies attended to by this Rosenthal.

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I interesting, fovaiuable and seigntific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 518 Frondway.

WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—ILLUS-trated Lectures on the Arctic regions, by Br. J. J. Hayes, with an exhibition of views taken on the expedition hat year of Dr. Ha cs and Mr. Bradford, the artial, present-ing pictures 20 feet in length, exhibited by a powerful oxy-hydrogen light, showing the mysteries of the hitherto-unknown and frezea North, at the somerville Art Gallery, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, every evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, bc.; reserved seats, fic.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. In addition to the Second Division of the Canada Afr Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 2nd November, the Directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive Tenders for the Third or last Division

Tenders for the Third or last Division
Of the
Canada Air Line,
from Sincoe to Canneld,
Plans and specificant Thirty miles.
Of George Lowe Reid, Ean, Chief Engineer, Hamitton, on and after 22th November; and sated tenders, marked "You der for Construction of Third Division Conside Air Line," must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of

morning of Thursday, December 15, 1870.
CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., JOSEPH PRICE, November 15, 1870.
Troasurer

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS A addressed to the undersigned will be received until Wednesday, December 23, 18:0, for the Gradation, Masonry and Bridging of the Newburg and Midland Railway, extending from Newburg, N. Y., to a junction with the New York and Gewego Midwad Railwad, near the village of Fair Oaks, a dis ance of 25 miles, or of any part thereof.

Problem and specifications can be seen at the office of the company.

Company reserves the right to reject all proposals not deemed for their interest to accept.

GEORGE CLARK, President,

Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.

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first block above A. T. Stewart & Co.,
are now epunts; an entire new stock of
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Dining Room Furniture,
Bedding, Spring Reds, &c.,
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BLD COMBINES ELEGANCE AND
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